MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 JUNE 1981

Iran

Presidential Election--AFP reported that Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has indicated that he will run for president, telling a journalist that he would take the post "if the people wish it." In an interview with Tehran radio, Supreme Court President Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti stated that clergymen will be allowed to stand, although he himself will not be a candidate. AFP noted that this reverses the procedure adopted in the first presidential election when Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni advised clergymen not to stand.

Majlis Byelections--Tehran radio reported that the Interior Ministry has announced that Majlis byelections for 22 constituencies will take place on 26 July.

More Executions--Tehran radio reported five more executions at Evin prison. One of the condemned was a leftist. The others were charged with belonging to the Zionist Zalleh sect and cooperating with Israel. AFP said the four were Baha'is. Three opposition group supporters were executed in Tabriz, AFP also reported.

Bani-Sadr Adviser Arrested--AFP, citing JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, reported that former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's judicial adviser, Hushang Manuchehri, was arrested by security forces at Tehran airport while preparing to board a plane for Frankfurt.

Soviet Troop Concentrations--The Kuwaiti daily AS-SIYASAH reported that the Iranian Government is "not unduly worried" by estimates that the Soviet Union has concentrated eight army divisions along its border with Iran.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iranian Armed Forces communique, broadcast by Tehran radio, reported that Iranian forces repulsed an Iraqi attack in the Dehlaviyeh region and that Iranian and Iraqi forces traded artillery fire on a front near Susangerd. The communique also reported further fighting on the Abadan-Khuninshahr front.

Israel

Begin Responds to Iraqi President--Jerusalem radio reported that in response to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's appeal for the Arabs to unite in order to produce atomic weapons for use against Israel, Prime Minister Menahem Begin asserted that Israel will not allow its enemies to develop arms of mass liquidation for use against the Jewish people and will destroy such arms even before they are developed.

Dayan on Nuclear Capability--According to AFP, former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan told Italian television in an interview to be broadcast on 26 June that Israel is capable of producing nuclear arms and will do so if Arab countries such as Libya and Iraq acquire them. He said Israel has fought seven wars without ever thinking about resorting to nuclear arms, but he claimed that the perspective changes completely when one speaks about Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Iraqis, whose actions cannot be predicted once they possess such weapons, AFP reported.

Multinational Force

IDF radio reported that Israel, Egypt and the United States have signed a draft agreement on the establishment of a multinational force in Sinai. According to Jerusalem radio, Egyptian officials have disclosed that the force will include a U.S. battalion on the Egyptian side of the border, while some 100 U.S. observers will be positioned on the Israeli side. Citing the Egyptian daily AL-AHRAM, the radio said Australia, Argentina, Uruguay, Ecuador and New Zealand have agreed to participate in the force.

Lebanese Crisis

Security Situation--Beirut radio reported that clashes erupted in Zahlah on 24 June on all axes. According to the Voice of Lebanon radio, the Syrians made three abortive attempts last night to infiltrate the Al-Hammar axis. The radio said 30 people were wounded in the clashes. Beirut radio reported sporadic explosions on the Beirut contact lines and in its suburbs but said the intensity of the clashes eased following contacts among various security and political leaders.

Arab Followup Committee--Riyadh radio reported that the Arab followup committee meeting in Jidda concluded its work. The radio cited Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam as saying that Lebanon and the committee welcome the participation of other Arab countries in the Arab Deterrent Forces within the framework of specified, clear principles. According to Beirut radio, the committee issued a statement saying it would meet again on 4 July in Beirut.

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COMMITTEE ON LEBANON ISSUES STATEMENT IN JIDDA

NC241737 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1650 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] The work of the preparatory committee stemming from the Arab followup committee ended following a meeting that was held at 1800 and continued until 1900 Saudi time today. Following the meeting, Minister Fu'ad Butrus read the following statement:

In implementation of the Arab followup committee decision, issued during its meeting in Bayt ad-Din Palace on 7 and 8 June 1981 to hold a preparatory meeting in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the level of the foreign ministers and the Arab League secretary general, His Excellency Chedli Klibi, the secretary general of the Arab League; His Highness Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister; His Excellency 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister; His Excellency Fu'ad Butrus, Lebanese deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister, met on Tuesday and Wednesday, 23 and 24 June 1981.

As a result of deliberations the preparatory committee affirmed the importance of implementing what the quadripartite committee had recorded regarding the adherence of all the Lebanese parties to the continuation of the cease-fire on all Lebanese territory. Following the discussion of some views that were submitted to implement the principles of national entente, the preparatory committee reached a number of recommendations, which will be discussed and formulated at the meeting of the quadripartite committee that is scheduled to be held under His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis at the Bayt ad-Din Palace on 4 July.

Butrus Press Conference

NC242020 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpt] After reading the statement issued by the preparatory committee, Foreign Minister Butrus held a press conference and answered newsmen's questions.

Asked if it can be said that they reached a joint view that would place Lebanon at the threshold of a solution, Butrus said: You know that the committee is a preparatory one for the Arab followup committee and its work. In order for the views to be joint, they must be approved on the level of the Arab followup committee. The preparatory committee has discussed views on certain points outlined in the Lebanese working paper and reached certain results that are considered to be recommendations that will be submitted to the followup committee.

Asked if certain points in the working paper can be disclosed, Butrus said: For the time being and at this stage we do not believe it is useful to disclose the content of the working paper.

Asked what are the axioms upon which the Lebanese views for a solution are based, Butrus said: The axioms of the Lebanese views for a solution are the 14 principles that the president of the republic issued and the Lebanese Government approved last year. They are the principles of national accord.

Asked if he believed that the results reached are aimed at pacifying the situation or achieving a comprehensive settlement, Butrus said: The results we have reached aim at two things: pacifying the situation and achieving a comprehensive settlement. We believe that what we have achieved is a step toward these aims.

Asked about the fact that the cease-fire in Lebanon seems unstable, that is, unless the cease-fire is accompanied by security measures on the spot to remove the hotbeds of tension it will collapse, and if they have discussed this point, Butrus said: We have discussed all the issues that must be discussed to be familiar with all aspects of the situation in order to tackle it.

Asked if anything has been decided on the issue of decisively ending any dealing with the Zionist enemy, Butrus said: We discussed this subject as other major issues.

Asked if a cease-fire and a lifting of the siege on Zahlah was discussed, Butrus said: As you know, the cease-fire that was issued as a result of the Arab followup committee meeting in Bayt ad-din applies to all Lebanese territory. All parties are exerting efforts to apply the cease-fire completely.

Asked if he wants to tell the Lebanese people that they must wait until 4 July to see certain practical results applied, Butrus said: We did not tell the Lebanese people that the preparatory committee meeting can emerge with results that can be applied immediately and comprehensively. We told them and I repeat that this meeting is a link in the chain of the final solution. We consider what we have achieved today a blessed step that prompts us to be optimistic.

Asked if there was a joint view or differences over certain points among the members of the committee, Butrus said: We affirm to you that there have been no differences among the members of the committee. Thank you.

Foreign Minister Butrus will return to Beirut tomorrow.

In reply to reports on the inclusion of other Arab forces in the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] and on whether steps have been taken regarding this issue, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said: The ADF stationed in Lebanon are Arab forces that entered Lebanon with the approval of the legitimate government. Lebanon and the Arab followup committee welcome the participation of other Arab countries in the ADF according to clear and specific principles.

Asked about the issue of dealing with Israel, Khaddam said: The committee is unanimous on settling this issue decisively and ending all forms of dealing with the Israeli enemy in Lebanon.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE PEACE MISSION TO MEET IN JIDDA

LD242336 Riyadh SPA in English 1920 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 24 Jun (SPA)--The secretary general of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) Mr. Habib Chatti said today that the Islamic peace mission would continue its efforts to settle the lingering conflict between Iraq and Iran. Mr. Chatti told newsmen here that the Islamic peace mission will be meeting in Jidda on June 28.

Mr. Chatti pointed out that the two warring sides have shown their readiness and interest to cooperate with the O.I.C. in finding a peaceful solution for the conflict.

Mr. Chatti endorsed the support of the Organization of Islamic Conference to a call made by ten European countries of EEC for an international conference on the Afghanistan problem. He said the aim of such an international conference should be to defend the independence of Moslem Afghanistan and to protect it against external interventions. He felt that such a conference should be preceded by a conference of Afghani national factions to draw their ranks together and for resolving a unified stand in the international conference as suggested by some European countries.

KUWAIT

AS-SIYASAH NOTES SOVIET REACTION TO IRAN SITUATION

GF241212 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 24 Jun 81 p 1

[Report by Political Correspondent]

[Text] Reports from Tehran indicate that the Soviets are concentrating troops in Iran's northern border, estimated by official circles at eight army divisions. The Iranian Government is not unduly worried about these Soviet troop concentrations since Moscow does not disguise its belief that what happens in Tehran continues to be of special interest to Soviet security. Thus, it is natural that the recent developments in Iran and the removal of the president from office should be accompanied by Soviet troop concentrations on Iran's northern border.

PDRY

VISITING SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS

LD241616 Aden ANA in Arabic 24 Jun 1800 GMT 81

[Excerpt] Aden, 24 Jun (ANA)--Official talks between the PDRY and Soviet Armed Forces delegations began in Aden this morning. The Yemeni side was headed by the first deputy defense minister and head of the general staff, Maj 'Abdallah 'Ali Ulayywah. The Soviet side was led by Marshal Sergey Sokolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy defense minister.

The talks dealt with the relations that link the armies of the two countries and the means of developing and strengthening these relations.

This morning the delegation laid a wreath on the martyrs' monument at (Al-Bawahi). They were joined by 'Abdallah 'Ali Ulayywah; 'Abdallah Ibrahim, secretary for the governor of Aden Governorate; by a number of officials; and by (?guard units) which saluted them.

The delegation also paid a visit to the navy and the air force and inspected their various sections. Marshal Sokolov held talks with the commanders of the two forces and discussed the aspects of cooperation between the naval and air forces of the two friendly armed forces.

MULTINATIONAL FORCE TALKS END WITH AGREEMENT

TA250925 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] In Cairo early this morning the negotiations were concluded on the setting up of the multinational force in Sinai. The delegations of Israel, Egypt and the United States have finalized all the paragraphs of the agreement. The draft will now be submitted for ratification by the three governments.

The negotiations concluded at 0100 GMT after two days of sessions. A joint official statement of the conclusion of the negotiations was published in Cairo, but no details on the contents of the agreement have been released. Egyptian officials said the force will be comprised of from 2,000 to 2,500 soldiers, including a U.S. battallion to be deployed on the Egyptian side of the border. Some 100 U.S. observers will be positioned on the Israeli side.

The Egyptian paper AL-AHRAM reported that Australia, Argentina, Uruguay, Ecuador and New Zealand consented to participate in the multinational force. The United States will finance two-thirds of the cost of keeping the force, an expense that is estimated to be between $60 and $100 million per year. The rest of the expenses will be divided between Israel and Egypt.

AS-SADAT MEETS U.S. DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

NC241624 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jun (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat today received Frank Carlucci, U.S. deputy secretary of defense. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah and U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton.

AIR DEFENSE CHIEF SAYS U.S. TO SUPPLY EQUIPMENT

NC250855 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0645 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 24 Jun (MENA)--Air Defense Forces Chief of Staff Lt Gen Majdi Ahmad Sulayman has said that the United States has agreed to supply Egypt with modern arms for air defense. In an interview published in AL-JUMHURIYAH today, Lt Gen Majdi Sulayman explained that these arms include modified Hawk missiles for low- and medium-range targets, modern radar equipment for protecting Egyptian airspace and some other more sophisticated electronic air defense equipment. He noted that this equipment will be delivered to Egypt at the beginning of next year and that a group of Egyptian officers are being trained in the United States to operate and maintain these missiles and equipment.

Lt Gen Majdi Sulayman added that Egypt has concluded deals for the purchase of the most modern radar equipment in the world from the United States to strengthen its air defense network and protect Egyptian territory from enemy attack. He added that this new radar system is not used by the U.S. Army and that Egypt is the first country to conclude a deal for this sophisticated equipment.

Regarding the air defense forces missiles which were out of service because of the Soviet embargo on the necessary spare parts to Egypt, the air defense chief of staff stated that these missiles were equipped with the necessary spare parts made in Egypt and were modified to prolong their life and to secure their continued use in the armed forces.

He added that all Soviet air defense equipment has been modified and equipped with spare parts for their maintenance. He concluded his interview by stating that modern military equipment will shortly arrive from France, the United States and Britain.

MINISTER URGES MEDIA CAMPAIGN AGAINST RAID

JN250911 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Jun (INA)--Latif Nusayf Jasim, Iraqi culture and information minister and chairman of the Government Cooperation Council of the Nonaligned Countries' Information Affairs, has urged the nonaligned information media officials to expose the dimensions of the Zionist entity's aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

In messages sent to the nonaligned information ministers on the Zionist aggression, Jasim said that the false Zionist-imperialist pretexts to justify their hideous attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations are unequivocal evidence of the grudges these forces are harboring for our peace-loving peoples, who wish to pursue the road of scientific progress for building themselves up.

He explained that at a time when the nonaligned countries are stepping up their struggle to establish their independent course, build their free economy and achieve a dignified living for their militant peoples, Iraq is exposed to various types of plots, the latest being the bestial Zionist raid on its nuclear installations, from which Iraq was working to attain its technical and scientific development.

In his messages the Iraqi minister said that it has been proved to the world at large, without the slightest doubt and with the admission of the International Atomic Energy Agency, that the installations Iraq was completing were devoted to peaceful purposes and that the allegations of Zionism and imperialism were made purely to justify their hideous attack.

The minister recalled the deceptive campaigns being carried out by the Zionist and Western information media in the world. He called on the Nonaligned Movement to confront this vicious onslaught and to use its information media to expose the dimensions of the attack to which Iraq was exposed and which has been condemned by most of the world's countries and international organizations in order to confirm the unity of the nonaligned countries and to implement their conferences' resolutions.

UN ENVOY LEAVES BAGHDAD FOR AMMAN 24 JUN

JN241923 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1842 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jun (INA)--Olof Palme, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's envoy, ended a 3-day visit to Iraq today and left Baghdad for Amman on his way back to New York. Last night Palme discussed with President Saddam Husayn efforts exerted to end the Iraq-Iran war. Palme also met with Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, and reviewed the UN endeavors to solve the Iraq-Iran dispute.

SADDAM HUSAYN RECEIVES JORDANIAN SENATE PRESIDENT

JN241642 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1510 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jun (INA)--President Saddam Husayn today received Bahjat at-Talhuni, president of the Jordanian Senate, and his accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by Na'im Haddad, speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, and Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, secretary general of the Revolution Command Council and acting chief of the president's office.

At-Talhuni arrived in Baghdad recently to take part in the emergency meeting of the Arab Parliamentary Union held the day before yesterday.

ITALY TO CONTINUE PEACEFUL NUCLEAR COOPERATION

GF231100 Paris AFP in English 1050 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, June 23 (AFP)--Italy is ready to continue cooperation with Iraq in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, the managing director of the Italian Atomic Energy Agency, Alberto Colombo, said in a letter to the vice president of the Iraqi agency.

Mr Colombo condemned the Israeli raid on the French-built site and stressed that all states should agree to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY reported. Iraq has signed the treaty, Israel has not.

Italy provided Iraq with some equipment and training for the Tammuz nuclear center.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 378

JN241719 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jun (INA)--The Iraqi Armed Forces killed 637 Iranians and destroyed various enemy equipment in the theatre of operations during the last 24 hours.

Communique No 378 issued today by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command said that our valiant forces clashed with enemy infantry concentrations backed by tanks in the Abadan region, forcing them to retreat after sustaining 520 killed. The text of the communique is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With courage and high capability the soldiers of Saddam Husayn's Al-Qadisiyah continued to strike at the aggressive racist Persians in their operations theaters. The outcome of their activities yesterday evening and today is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units pounded enemy concentrations in the Nowsud region with all types of weapons, forcing them to retreat after sustaining 68 killed. Our units also destroyed one vehicle and one ammunition stockpile in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin.
B. Two were killed and one vehicle was destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
C. One was killed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
D. An enemy concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the Dezful region. Our units pounded the enemy concentration, killing 13 and destroying one ammunition stockpile in the same region.
E. Our valiant forward units pounded enemy concentrations in the Shush region with all kinds of weapons, forcing them to retreat after sustaining 13 killed and the destruction of 1 ammunition stockpile in the same region.
F. Our valiant forward units clashed with several enemy infantry concentrations, backed by tanks, in the Abadan region, forcing them to retreat after sustaining more than 520 killed and 1 tank, 1 vehicle, 7 antitank guns and 2 rocket launchers destroyed. They also destroyed five infantry positions and nine ammunition stockpiles in the same region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 637 dead and 5 infantry positions, 1 tank, 4 vehicles, 7 guns, 2 rocket launchers and 11 ammunition stockpiles destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 21 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Three tanks, five personnel carriers, three vehicles and three mortars damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 24 June 1981

KURDS REPORT IRANIAN-IRAQI CLASHES IN PANJWIN

JN241957 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Revolution in Surani Kurdish 1600 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Recent reports on the courageous city of Panjwin and its steadfast people mention that the inhabitants were dispersed as a result of the bloody fighting that is raging between traitor Saddam Husayn's regime and the Islamic Iranian Government.

The reports add that on 8 June 1981, as a result of a 2-day shelling of the city by Saddam Husayn's regime and the Iranian Government, 35 citizens were martyred and some 70 to 80 children, women and old men were wounded. Some 3,000 to 4,000 families fled the city seeking protection and safety in the villages, mountains and hills near the city.

Honest Iraqi groups, courageous Kurdish peshmerga, the mercenaries of the fascist regime, which has sold out its honor and dignity, are looting these houses instead of removing the bodies of the dead from their houses. The coward fascist ruling regime has also banned citizens from leaving the city despite the destruction the city has suffered under the pretext that the army stationed around the city is protecting them. Today, however, after the army fled from the city, the citizens were forced to flee to the mountains and join the peshmerga of Kurdistan for protection. Thousands of destitute and poor citizens from Penjwin are now living in the mountains, among the rocks and inside caves.

Honest masses of Panjwin, you who have always supported the revolution and the patriotic union of Kurdistan and have risen against illegitimate, illegal and fascist oppression. This black day you are experiencing one of the many actions of the enemies of our people who have always sought the destruction of the cities and villages of Kurdistan and the annihilation of the Kurdish people. This tragic event that has been witnessed by the Panjwin citizens must be shared by all the Kurdish people.

The fascist regime in Baghdad started this fighting in order to pursue its terrorism against and oppression of the Iraqi people in general and the Kurdish people in particular, to serve the interests of the imperialist powers and to strike at liberation movements throughout the region.

Kurdish masses in Kurdistan, patriotic, democratic and freedom-loving forces in Iraq, Saddam Husayn's bloody regime has involved the Iraqi peoples in a crisis in the wake of its racist conspiracies. Hundreds of Kurdish villages have been destroyed and thousands of people have been dispersed as a result of the odious and bloody war that is being destroyed and its inhabitants dispersed. Today is Panjwin's turn, tomorrow will be the turn of another city. Today, the inhabitants of heroic Panjwin were dispersed. Tomorrow it will be the turn of others.

The fascists' only concern now is to flee from the Kurdistan regions. Courageous citizens of Kurdistan, let us make this tragic event which took place in Panjwin a beginning for a popular upheaval against the enemy to topple the bloody organs that are ruling in Baghdad.

Citizens of Panjwin, we the peshmerga of the patriotic union of Kurdistan renew our pledge that we shall carry guns and proceed to avenge this bloody event.

KING HUSAYN INAUGURATES NEW AIRBASE 24 JUN

JN241743 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn, supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, accompanied by His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi minister of defense and aviation, this morning inaugurated the King Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Airbase.

CROWN PRINCE LEAVES FOR MEETING WITH MITTERRAND

JN241350 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan left Amman for France at noon today on a working visit lasting several days during which he will meet with French President Francois Mitterrand and several senior French officials. His highness was seen off by the court minister, the chief justice and several officials. The French ambassador in Amman left on the same plane.

PAPER SAYS U.S., NOT SOVIETS, THREATENS MIDEAST

JN240817 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 24 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "U.S. Aggression, Not the Soviet Threat," the newspaper AR-RA'Y says: Clearly, the proposal made by Soviet leader Brezhnev to limit the arms race and avoid threatening world peace has important implications which refute U.S. claims that the region is threatened by the Soviet danger and hence should be the central issue preoccupying the region. Brezhnev's assurances, emphasizing that the Soviet Union has no aggressive designs or intentions toward any Western or Eastern countries should be considered with respect. However, it is not these assurances alone which refute the U.S. claims of the so-called Soviet threat. U.S. practices themselves have already effectively repudiated these claims. It is common knowledge that U.S. aircraft and bombs as well as provocative U.S. information were used in the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, as Begin revealed 2 days ago. Moreover, the United States brandished its veto to shield Israel from punishment by the Security Council. It boasted, and continues to boast, that U.S. aid to Israel will not be affected in spite of what has happened. U.S. money and grants enable Israel to continue its aggressive settlement policy in the occupied Arab land.

The Arabs and the rest of the world are familiar with all of these facts and with the fact that it is the United States that is seeking to achieve military superiority in the region through Israel. In spite of all this, the United States then tries to intimidate the Arabs--whom it has often attacked with its arm, Israel--with the Soviet threat and asks them to meekly join its umbrella. This will never happen. The Arabs no longer consider the United States as a mere ally of Israel, but as an enemy which strikes at them with its Israeli arm. The Arabs, who are determined to keep their region free from international conflicts, feel that it is their duty to confront the U.S. umbrella to keep the region free from harm.

The conclusion to be drawn from U.S. practices is that it is the U.S. aggression against us rather than the alleged Soviet threat is that is the source of our misery. It is this U.S. aggression which all the Arabs must confront, resist and deter, as well as cut the Israeli arm down to size with which it is imposing its arrogance and evil.

PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH U.S. ENVOY HABIB

NC241306 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] At 0850 today Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan received U.S. envoy Philip Habib, who was accompanied by Morris Draper, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, and the U.S. charge d'affaires in Beirut. Their discussions centered on the outcome of the U.S. envoy's talks during his recent tour of Syria, Saudi Arabia and Israel. They also dealt with developments in Lebanon in light of the current meeting of the Arab followup committee in Jidda.

Following the meeting, Habib told the journalists in Arabic that he had nothing to tell them. He answered in the negative in reply to a question about statements by some U.S. officials that he should cut short his visit to the area lest his presence at this stage be interpreted as intervention in the Israeli elections.

It has been learned that the U.S. envoy will leave Beirut for Washington in the next 24 hours to brief U.S. officials on the outcome of his talks in the area, unless a new element crops up requiring him to remain in the area.

PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON 24 JUN JIDDA MEETING

NC241312 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Unidentified radio reporter's interview with prime minister Shafiq al-Wazzan following the Cabinet meeting at B'abda Palace on 24 June--recorded]

[Text] [Al-Wazzan] I don't know if there is anything new I can tell you about. We are awaiting the outcome of today's meeting in Jidda. Our hopes are pinned on this preparatory meeting, which we hope will succeed in preparing provisions, draft resolutions or measures that we will be able to adopt at the upcoming meeting in Bayt ad-Din. We hope this will be a prelude for the good march we aspire for our wounded homeland.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, Minister Butrus must have acquainted you with the atmosphere at yesterday's meeting [in Jidda]. Was that meeting encouraging?

[Answer] You have heard the statement by Minister Butrus, who said it was premature for him to speak about the outcome of yesterday's meeting. We hope we will have good and positive news today.

VOL REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN BEIRUT, ZAHLAH

NC242049 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The security situation was suddenly disrupted tonight in Beirut and Zahlah.

In Beirut the Syrians heated up the situation as of 2030 [1830 GMT] when they directed continuous sniper fire and RPG shells on the commercial markets. After about 10 minutes the shelling spread to a number of residential areas in the eastern area. A number of shells landed in Mar Mikha'il, As-Sayfi, Al-Jummayzah, [name indistinct] and Karm az-Zaytun. In the meantime, the axes of the market area were witnessing violent clashes with light and medium-caliber weapons. The clashes there soon eased to some extent.

In Zahlah the situation exploded at 2050 when the Syrians resumed their shelling of the peaceful residential areas with rocket, tank and mortar fire, particularly the industrial city and Al-Mu'allaqah. Meanwhile other Syrian elements set fire to areas in the western suburb [names indistinct].

At 2130 indiscriminate shelling was mounted on Zahlah at the rate of 25 shells per minute. Six persons were wounded in the shelling. At 2140 several fires broke out as a result of the shelling of Zahlah. A fire broke out in Wadi al-'Arayish and another near Tal Shiha Hospital. The shelling is continuing.

MAJOR HADDAD COMMENTS ON 'TOPICS OF HOUR'

NC250914 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Free Lebanon commander Major Haddad has made the following comments on some topics of the hour:

1. The saboteurs are pursuing prominent elements of the Amal Movement and if possible they are liquidating them, claiming that they have committed crimes against them. The fact is that the aim behind this is first and foremost to punish and fragment the Amal Movement, because it has become a Lebanese force to be reckoned with and sooner or later this movement will resist the saboteurs' plan to seize the south and settle in it at the expense of its sons. Sometimes the pursued elements do not know where to hide to avoid the saboteurs' evil. To these persecuted persons and to every Lebanese who is working against the saboteurs, we say: We, with our appreciation and respect for the pursued elements who have sought refuge with us, announce that our doors are wide open to welcome any Lebanese whose life is threatened by the occupying invader, the invaders. We also announce that we shall give them all possible forms of assistance.

2. We are still asking with extreme astonishment: How long will the so-called legitimate authority remain silent on what is taking place in Lebanon? The Lebanese, whether they are in Zahlah, eastern Beirut or elsewhere, are being crushed, their houses and properties are being destroyed and they are being killed by aliens such as the Syrians, the occupying Palestinians and others in return for flimsy justifications uttered by Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Khaddam and those like him. The legitimate authority is begging the foreign envoys and the quadripartite committee to get the Syrians to accept a cease-fire. If a Western state rises to condemn the Syrians' barbaric actions in Lebanon, the legitimate authority moves to announce that the Syrian forces are legal forces and that all that is taking place is no more than an internal affair. If this is the case, then what is the need for foreign envoys and their shuttle tours and the quadripartite committee and its historic meetings? This being the case, it is sufficient, Major Haddad said, for president Sarkis to issue his orders to his legal Syrian forces, who will implement them, and to refer anyone who does not conform to the military tribunal on the crime of rejecting orders according to the Lebanese military laws that are in force. If there is a barrier that is standing before the president and preventing him from acting, then his excellency should announce it to Lebanese and world public opinion, because the Lebanese blood that is being shed by alien hands is like a millstone hanging around his neck.

3. Recently, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam came out with a novelty: He demanded that the Israeli experts be removed from Zahlah. It is my personal belief, Major Haddad said, that 'Abd al-Halim is convinced of this novelty, and because of this his forces are refraining from entering Zahlah and are content to shell it from afar. On this we confirm to Mr Khaddam that if it were true that there were Israeli experts in Zahlah, then Israel would not have allowed the Syrians to treat Zahlah in such a barbaric manner, particularly since it has some of its citizens in it. Israel, as everyone knows, is a democratic state that respects the Israeli individual and citizen and it is not its habit to leave its compatriots exposed to danger, wherever they are, without rushing to their rescue. The time has come, Major Haddad said, in conclusion, for the Syrian officials to stop their lies and to announce to the world what they want from Zahlah and from all Lebanon. Perhaps we can help them in their requests and stop the shedding of the chaste Lebanese blood.

SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE RESUMES MEETINGS 24 JUN

JN241451 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] The international conference for solidarity with revolutionary Syria and the Palestinian revolution resumed its meetings in 16 October Hall at the General Federation of Trade Unions Building at 0900 today under Mr Romesh Chandra, WPC chairman.

During this session the representatives of Namibia, the World Students Federation, the Arab Lawyers Federation and the GDR spoke. The speeches said that, through its steadfastness in the face of imperialist and Zionist plots and under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, revolutionary Syria is bolstering world peace and security.

The speeches expressed the solidarity of the world's strugglers and honorable people with and their complete support for Syria's stand in the defense of the Arab nation's dignity and honor. The speeches also affirmed that solidarity with revolutionary Syria and the Palestinian revolution constitutes solidarity with peace, good and right in order to ward off the danger threatening world peace and security.

The heads of delegations called on the peace-loving and freedom-loving peoples to support the Arab people's just struggle and their major issue--Palestine. The speeches strongly denounced the Zionist aggression on the Arab nation, an aggression backed by U.S. imperialism and the threats to the revolutionary Syria by U.S. imperialism and its aggressive base--Israel.

The first and second committees stemming from the international conference for solidarity with revolutionary Syria and the Palestinian revolution began their meetings this morning. The first committee is studying during these meetings the plots of the United States and its allies following the signing of the Camp David accords. The second committee is studying the issue of the bases established in the Middle East and Gulf regions.

The SANA correspondent has learned that a resolution for solidarity with revolutionary Syria has been prepared and will be proposed to the conference for approval. The resolution strongly denounces the imperialist pressures and threats against Syria, considering these blatant violations of the UN Charter, and the principles of international law. The resolution adds that such pressures and threats risk a war in the Middle East region, a war whose extent and threats to world peace and security cannot be determined. It denounces Israel's terrorists acts against the Golan citizens. The resolution declares the conference's complete support for and solidarity with Syria and its stand alongside its people. It praises President Hafiz al-Asad's steadfastness and courage, adding that achieving solidarity with Syria means achieving solidarity with the Arab national liberation movement and all its groups.

The conference affirms that the major conditions for a just peace in the region are: Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including the Syrian Golan Heights; an end to all of Israel's aggressive acts against Syria and Lebanon; and an end to all U.S. attempts to impose hegemony over the region and to use Israel as an advanced base for aggression against the region.

The conference appeals to all the world's peace-loving and free elements to support the Syrian people's just struggle, express their complete solidarity with this people and organize all kinds of activities for the purpose of paralyzing the hands directed against Syria and forcing the imperialists and Israelis to end their plots, schemes and threats against Syria.

Conference Working Papers

JN250746 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Damascus--The international conference for solidarity with revolutionary Syria and the Palestinian revolution will continue its meetings today in the 16 October Hall at the General Federation of Trade Unions Building in Damascus.

The first and second committees stemming from the conference resumed their meetings yesterday to continue the discussions of the working papers submitted to the conference. Among these is a working paper on the Zionist-imperialist-reactionary plots and pressures against Syria. There are also other memorandums, one on the Palestinian issue and the other submitted by the Lebanese National Movement.

The first working paper reviewed the Zionist-imperialist-reactionary plots and pressures against Syria and the series of plots which have been feverishly directed against Syria in particular since the Camp David accords.

The memorandum pertaining to the Palestinian issue--which was submitted to the conference as a working paper--exposed the nature of the connection between Zionism and its entity--Israel--and imperialism. The memorandum denounced the Zionist movement, considering this a racist and reactionary movement. The memorandum explained this movement's ambitions in Palestine. It pointed out that the Palestinian issue is the issue of the Palestinian people's presence and inalienable rights to their territory. It discussed the Palestinian revolution's stages and escalating national struggle under the PLO's leadership, a struggle being waged to attain the Palestinian people's right to return, determine their fate and establish their independent state. The memorandum pointed out that all this cannot be achieved without a continuous national struggle.

The memorandum denounced the treasonous Camp David accords, exposing these accords' aggressive motives. It also discussed the struggle of the Arab Egyptian people under the leadership of their vanguard forces against the capitulatory course.

The memorandum discussed the Lebanese masses' struggle under the leadership of its National Movement and these masses' cohesion with the Palestinian revolution, pointing out that this gives a radiant image to the Arab struggle to abort the isolationist scheme.

On the so-called Jordanian option, the memorandum considered the participation of any reactionary side in this option a plot against the Palestinian issue. The memorandum praised Syria's firm confrontation of the recent escalations in Lebanon.

In conclusion the memorandum stated that the recent developments showed without any doubt that with the backing of the friendly Soviet Union, Syria, the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement are capable of stopping the imperialist plots.

The Lebanese National Movement's memorandum to the conference clarified the truth about and dimensions of the Lebanese crisis and the escalation of the aggressive attacks on Lebanon. The memorandum exposed Israel's use of all kinds of U.S. arms against the civilians in Lebanon and the Palestinian camps while disregarding all international resolutions and norms. The memorandum pointed out that the United States is behind these attacks, adding that the renewal of such an onslaught is for the purpose of establishing a new racist entity like Israel and linking the region militarily and economically with the United States.

On the so-called missile crisis and the threat of liquidating the Christians in Lebanon, the memorandum stated that this is an attempt to cover up the attacks on Lebanon and Syria.

The Lebanese National Movement's memorandum pointed out that Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's proposal on convening an international conference with the participation of the PLO is considered a realistic proposal for tackling the region's situation. The memorandum called for organizing a comprehensive pan-Arab confrontation of the imperialist onslaught and the Israeli aggression.

ISRAEL, U.S. SAID TO CONSTITUTE BASIC THREAT

JN241507 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Through President Hafiz al-Asad's speech to the solidarity conference, Syria once again stressed the need to rally Arab efforts against the United States and Israel, which stand in a trench hostile to the Arab nation. Such an affirmation cancels all wagers on a U.S. stand emerging from the circle that is hostile to the Arab struggle, which is seeking to eliminate the colonialist U.S. presence and curb and the Zionist aggression.

The United States has not kept its schemes to contain the region and draw it within the U.S. sphere of influence secret. Ever since it was founded at the expense of the Palestinian people, Israel has not stopped its aggression, expansion and assumption of the role of spearhead protecting the colonialist interests, particularly the U.S. interests in the region. Thus we can comprehend the threats posed by the statements of the U.S. and Israeli leaders on the strong alliance between them, the U.S. adherence to protecting and bolstering Israel politically, militarily and economically and Tel Aviv's commitment to defending the Western system's interests and keeping the Middle East in a continuous state of tension. This is part of the U.S. strategy which is not only seeking, through force, to return the region to a system of military alliances but also to transform the Middle East into a hotbed of international struggle--all under the pretext of confronting external dangers threatening the Arabs' security and sovereignty.

Scrutinizing this pretext shows the extent of the U.S. distortion of our central issues. The real threat is posed by the United States, which is deploying its air and naval fleets in the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, the Gulf and the Indian Ocean, not to mention its military bases and the Rapid Deployment Force.

The United States attempted to inherit the colonialist empires through the polity of pacts, the Eisenhower doctrine, the Carter doctrine and Reagan's security system. The United States opposed punishing Israel for its attacks on the Arabs and entrenched the Israeli security theory of expansion. In fact, the United States has practiced an Israeli doctrine just as Israel is practicing a U.S. doctrine on containing the region.

In brief, the United States, with Israel, has always constituted and still constitutes the basic threat to the Arabs' independence, freedom and unity and the Palestinian people's return to their homeland and establishment of an independent state.

When Syria stresses these fundamental truths in the region's conflicts, it is because it is seeking to gear Arab efforts toward confrontation of the aggressive U.S.-Israeli schemes, since these colonialist schemes are directed at the Arab fate and future.

HA'ARETZ REPORTS ON U.S. DOCUMENT ON IRAQI REACTOR

TA241228 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 24 Jun 81 P 2

[Report by Gid'on Samet, Washington]

[Text] According to Prime Minister Menahem Begin, U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis transmitted to him a document containing the administration's positions regarding Iraqi nuclear development. The three-page document was presented in December (not in January) and included inter alia, the CIA evaluation that the Iraqi reactor was to become operational in September.

The document followed a series of contacts between the two governments, in which Israel repeatedly expressed concern. It states that the administration "shares Israel's concern in this matter." However, Israel's assessment that the Iraqis were in the process of developing an atomic bomb or that the government in Baghdad had made a decision to produce a bomb was not accepted in the document.

In addition to this CIA opinion (first published in HA'ARETZ on Sunday), there is a general assessment (not included in the document but submitted to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week) that "Iraq's final objective was the atomic bomb."

A source familiar with this subject said today: "There are no differences of opinion between the United States and Israel regarding the fact that September was the time set for putting the reactor into operation, but the two countries do not agree on all of the details, and the administration definitely was not associated with Isreal's operational plans."

The State Department spokesman today neither confirmed nor denied the existency of the document transmitted by Ambassador Lewis. He said that the administration was not prepared to discuss the exchange of secrets taking place with other countries. He added sarcastically: "The heads of other governments are ready to do this, but not the State Department."

A report by the pro-Israeli lobby in Washington, summarizing Israel's diplomatic steps in connection with the reactor, does not mention the U.S. document. The report begins with a chronology of events in the affair with a first report by the HA'ARETZ correspondent in France on the supply of enriched uranium to Iraq, which will "make possible the production of three atomic bombs until 1985." This was published in September, 1976, several months after the French-Iraqi agreement.

BEGIN: MASS LIQUIDATION ARMS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED

TA242114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Prime Minister Begin said this evening that Israel will not allow any of its enemies to develop arms of mass liquidation against the Jewish people. These arms will be destroyed even before they are developed. Mr Begin said this in reponse to yesterday's appeal by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's for the Arab peoples to unite in order to produce atomic weapons for use against Israel. The prime minister was speaking in Haifa.

He further said that thanks to peace with Egypt the reserve forces did not have to be called up during the missile crisis in Lebanon. Had it not been for the peace with Egypt, Begin said, Israel would have had to mobilize all its reserves in order to prevent another Yom Kippur war. Today, however, only several hundred specialists have been mobilized and Mr Begin is convinced that some of them can be discharged soon.

DAYAN SAYS ISRAEL CAN MAKE NUCLEAR WEAPONS

NC241653 Paris AFP in English 1646 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 24 Jun (AFP)--Israel can make nuclear weapons and will do so if Arab countries such as Libya and Iraq acquire atomic bombs, former Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan has told Italian television. "We are capable of producing nuclear arms and we will not be the last ones to have them if an Arab country introudces nuclear arms in the Middle East," Mr Dayan said in an interview to be broadcast Friday. But he also said that Israel would not be the first country to introduce atomic bombs in the region.

Israel has fought "seven" wars "without ever thinking about resorting to nuclear arms," he said. "But the perspective changes completely when we speak about leaders like (Libya's Mu'ammar) al-Qadhdhafi and the Iraqis, whose actions we cannot predict once they possess nuclear arms, " Mr Dayan said.

He also criticized the foreign policies of both Israel Prime Minister Menahem Begin and opposition Labour Party leader Shim'on Peres. "I disagree with Labour, which is ready to abandon 70 percent of the right bank so that it can become Jordan or eventually a Palestinian state," he said. "But I also don't accept the Begin project to annex the right bank and integrate it into the State of Israel," Mr Dayan said.

PURCHASE OF REACTOR FROM EUROPE CONSIDERED

TA241811 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Israel has revealed interest in the possibility of buying a nuclear reactor for the production of electricity from one of the European countries because there is no hint to the effect that the U.S. administration will be prepared to sell such a reactor to Israel. This is reported by our correspondent Gadi Sukenik. The United States bases the supply of such reactors on "Israel's signing of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Senior sources today denied reports that private U.S. companies have frozen contacts with Israeli elements on the possibility of future U.S. participation in the building of a nuclear powerplant in Israel. Our correspondent says it is impossible for Israel to build such a reactor on its own.

TZIPORI: INTERESTS IN LEBANON WILL BE INSURED

TA251018 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori says the expansion of the Syrian force in Lebanon is an internal issue of Lebanon, but Israel will examine the situation closely and if it comes to the conclusion that the changes constitute a threat to Israel, we shall consider and decide how to react. The deputy defense minister also said that if the Christians in Lebanon seek to reach an agreement with the Syrians, it is their affair, but Israel will, in any event, take care to insure its interests in Lebanon, meaning free skies for the flights by our aircraft, and a continuous war against the terrorists.

POST REPORTS RICHARD ALLEN'S REMARKS ON F-16'S

TA250840 Jerusalem POST in English 25 Jun 81 P 1

[Report by Washington correspondent Wolf Blitzer]

[Excerpt] Washington--U.S. National Security Adviser Richard Allen has indicated to a small delegation of American Jewish leaders that the administration can be expected to lift its suspended delivery of four F-16 fighter aircraft to Israel shortly after the Israeli elections.

According to participants present during the closed-door meeting at the White House last Monday, Allen said that the current embargo affects only the four F-16's, and not other arms currently "in the pipeline."

Allen was said to have criticized Prime Minister Menahem Begin, suggesting that the attack against the Iraqi reactor may have been politically inspired. The participants said that Allen also complained about Begin's remarks against West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, insisting they were "unbecoming."

Allen strongly defended the administration's proposed AWACS sale to Saudi Arabia, maintaining that it is in Israel's own best long-term interest to see the transaction approved. He predicted, according to sources present, that the sale would pave the way for closer U.S. military cooperation with Israel including possible arrangements for Israel to co-produce U.S. arms.

The national security adviser repeatedly complained about the State Department. He noted, for example, that the State Department had not specifically condemned the PLO for allegedly killing two Fiji soldiers attached to the UN peace-keeping presence in Lebanon. He called this a "double standard," pointing out that the State Department is always ready to condemn Israel.

Allen also complained that the State Department had gone ahead and corrected President Ronald Reagan's recent news conference description of the Syrian missiles in Lebanon as "offensive" without first clearing it with the White House.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig, meanwhile has recently become quite critical of Allen and the entire national security operation in the White House.

According to aides travelling with Haig in the Far East, Allen supposedly does a poor job of coordinating foreign policy views put forward by the State Department and other departments.

Thus, rivalry between the White House and the State Department, a feature so common in earlier U.S. administrations, is once again plaguing Washington.

Allen's meeting on Monday was with representatives from the conference of presidents of major American Jewish organizations. Each member was asked not to discuss details of the session, not even to disclose that it had taken place.

Allen told the Jewish leaders that he would stop having such private meetings if details were leaked to the press. He also said he would deny his statement that the F-16's would soon be approved for delivery to Israel--if that came out in the news media.

CONTROVERSY WITH BRAZIL OVER URANIUM REPORTED

Envoy to Brazil Interviewed

TA241625 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday sent a message to his Brazilian counterpart in which he totally denies the accusations leveled there recently against Israel to the effect that Israeli elements had involved Brazil in the affair concerning nuclear military development in Iraq. Today, Brazil's ambassador to Israel, Vasco Mariz, departed for consultations in Brasilia. Israel's ambassador to Brazil, Sha'ul Ramati, has told us that additional protest measures against Israel are possible, although he hopes that the affair will soon subside. Our political correspondent Gad Becker today spoke with Israel's ambassador to Brazil.

[Begin recording] A certain tension prevails today in Israeli-Brazilian relations, our ambassador to Brasilia, Sha'ul Ramati, told us. In Brazil there is a furor in the press, which is attacking the government and is constantly coming up with revelations about Brazil's relations with Iraq and with Germany in the nuclear sphere. There are those in Israel who believe that as long as that public debate--which is embarrassing the Brazilian Government--continues, additional unpleasant steps may occur in relations between the two countries.

[Ramati] Yesterday I conveyed the letter from our foreign minister to the Brazilian foreign minister, and I believe the letter was received reasonably. They understand that the accusations being leveled against us are baseless.

[Becker] Foreign minister Yitzaq Shamir's message to his Brazilian counterpart is couched in very friendly terms, but totally denies accusations that Israel implicated Brazil in military nuclear development in Iraq or that Mossad planted reports on this subject in a Brazilian paper.

[Ramati] Even if all kinds of things are said about our Mossad, no one claims they are stupid. It is inconceivable that they would pick precisely this correspondent, who has been known for years as hostile to Israel--in fact we even asked his paper to replace him. It is inconceivable that they would choose him in order to plant a story.

[Becker] Why did the Brazilian Government react so sharply, we asked ambassador Ramati.

[Ramati] There is great sensitivity here--very great. They do not want to be involved in this kind of affair. I have all kinds of theories, but I do not want to talk about it. The fact remains that they are extremely sensitive. From the outset they did not want to be involved or even mentioned in connection with this affair.

[Becker] The affair of the bombing of the reactor?

[Ramati] The attack on the reactor. [end recording]

Jerusalem Reaction

TA230942 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 23 Jun 81 pp 1, 7

[Report by agencies, Eli'ezer Strauch and Arye Tzimuqi]

[Excerpts] Brazil yesterday informed Israel that it is reassessing its relations with that country and that those relations are liable to be harmed because the Mossad leaked groundless reports--which are damaging to Brazil--to the press. According to the Brazilian Government, agents of the Israeli Mossad "deliberately" fed false information to the press, to the effect that Brazil sold Iraq quantities of uranium.

It was reported in Jerusalem that it had been made clear to the Brazilian Foreign Ministry that these reports were figments of the imagination and totally groundless. It was also stressed that at no stage was there any talk of Brazilian involvement in the construction of the Iraqi reactor. It is thought in Jerusalem that the reports about tension in Brazilian-Israeli relations are exaggerated.

Brazil and Iraq last year announced that they had signed a nuclear agreement calling for joint research, joint training [imunim], information and technology exchanges, and the supply of uranium for research purposes. However, the Brazilian foreign minister stated that his country had not supplied uranium to any country in the world, "for the simple reason that Brazil itself still has no uranium at all."

Brazilian Press Adamant

TA240940 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] The widely circulated Brazilian newspaper JORNAL DO BRASIL has again claimed this morning that Israeli Mossad personnel had approached the newspaper's Tel Aviv reporter, offering him information on the supply of uranium from Brazil to Iraq and on a secret Brazilian plan in the nuclear area. The newspaper claims that the contacts with the Mossad agents took place in Tel Aviv between 14 and 17 June--in other words, about a week ago.

According to the newspaper, the Mossad figures demanded that they be identified in the report as sources close to the nuclear research in Israel. However, JORNAL DO BRASIL decided not to publish the information on the supply of uranium to Iraq until it confirmed this information from other sources as well.

At the same time, the report was published in two other newspapers: The Brazilian ESTADO DO SAO PAULO and the British GUARDIAN.

NORMALIZATION SLOWDOWN VIEWED AS NOT NEW

TA241052 Jerusalem POST in English 24 Jun 81 p 1

[Report by Shlomo Ma'oz]

[Text] Egypt was creating obstacles to the development of trade and economic relations with Israel even before the Iraqi atomic reactor was bombed, according to a paper prepared by one of the government ministries.

Since the raid, however, Egypt has delayed even more the process of normalization between the two states. The departure of an official trade mission, originally scheduled for June 14, was cancelled, and visits by some of the Israeli agricultural experts invited at the recent meeting between Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon were postponed.

The record shows that since the normalization process began, not one Israeli firm has won a contract by tender in Egypt, even if the price and quality offered by the Israeli company were most reasonable. On the small amount of goods exported, amounting to about $1 million a month, various restrictions have been placed. "Made in Israel" labels and all Hebrew marking are forbidden, and every request to advertise Israeli products in Egypt is subject to special scrutiny.

The Egyptian rationale behind imposing such difficulties is the fear that publications which print Israeli ads and Egyptian firms which deal with Israeli goods will be boycotted even more than they are now.

Egyptian public corporations still do not trade with Israel, despite ratification of a commercial agreement between the two countries by the Egyptian parliament.

Nor can private companies deal with Israel unless they receive government permits, which are not easy to obtain. In addition, Egyptian citizens who visit the Israel Embassy in Cairo are sometimes questioned afterwards by the security services.

The Egyptians claim that none of these measures is aimed against Israel; they are a function of the country's bureaucracy, it is said. Some Israeli officials confirm this view. As for the interrogations, Cairo argues that they are to prevent undesirable elements from entering into commercial relations with Israel. A special committee has been formed by Egypt to supervise all imports from Israel and grant the special permits required.

Some of the trade difficulties have been brought up officially at various meetings with the Egyptians, and others were to have been raised at the trade mission's talks, now postponed. In any case, it is clear that as long as the Egyptian public sector is not opened to importing Israeli goods and to bilateral cooperation, it will be difficult to increase exports to our neighbour.

MINISTRIES TO MOVE FROM TEL AVIV TO JERUSALEM

TA241337 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 24 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] An important agreement was signed in Jerusalem yesterday between government representatives and five committees of government employees on the transfer of ministries, civil servants and their families from the seashore district to the capital. According to the agreement, 400 civil servants will be transferred to Jerusalem, with each of them receiving a standing loan of 80,000 shekels, due to become a grant if the receiver has lived and served the government in Jerusalem for 10 years. Every employee will also get a 20-year-long unlinked loan of 100,000 shekels, as well as a linked loan of a similar amount.

The Interior Ministry spokesman who related this said the agreement was a most important breakthrough in the transfer from the seashore district to the capital of 4,000 [as published] civil servants, for whom some 100,000 square meters of new and renovated offices have been prepared in east and west Jerusalem. The plan for the transfer of ministries from the seashore district to the capital was put forward by the Ministerial Committee for Jerusalem Affairs, headed by Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg.

RELIGIOUS PARTY DETAILS PLATFORM ON SETTLEMENTS

TA250852 Jersalem POST in English 25 Jun 81 p 2

[Report by political reporter Sarah Honig]

[Text] Tel Aviv--The National Religious Party [NRP] yesterday issued details of its most hawkish political platform ever. It calls, for example, for "finding ways within the framework of the peace agreement with Egypt to make it possible for the Sinai settlements to remain in Israeli hands." The platform does not go into details as to how this may be achieved, although party spokesmen stressed that all arrangements would have to be such that they would not undo the peace treaty with Egypt.

The NRP also proposes legislation to prevent removal of settlements from Judaea, Samaria, Gaza and the Golan, and recommends that "suitable conditions be found for extending Israeli law to the Golan."

As for the autonomy negotiations, the NRP stresses that Israel must insist that responsibility for security--both internal and external--remain in Israeli hands in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, and that the "existence, expansion and development of the Israeli settlements, as well as the right to set up more settlements, be safeguarded."

Under the autonomy agreement, according to the NRP, Israeli municipal status would be accorded the settlements which would continue to be governed by Israeli law. Water supplies and public lands would also be controlled by Israel, the NRP proposes.

OAU SUMMIT MEETING OPENS IN NAIROBI 24 JUN

Cairo Radio Report

NC241521 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The radio mission in Nairobi has learned that the African foreign ministers will submit to the summit conference a resolution condemning Israel for attacking the Iraqi nuclear reactor and denouncing the Israeli expansionist policy in the occupied Arab territories and Israel's disregard for the UN resolutions on the Middle East and Palestine issues. The resolution calls for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories.

The African foreign ministers have not been able to agree on a resolution on the Middle East. Differences remain between the Egyptian and Arab positions regarding Egypt's attitude toward the attempts related to the Camp David agreement and the peace process. There was a new battle during this morning's session when Arab-African cooperation was discussed. The Egyptian delegation condemned Arab negativism, which has impeded Arab-African cooperation.

Dr Butrus Ghali, head of the Egyptian delegation, said that the attempts of the Arab states to carry Arab differences to the African constitution. He added that Egypt rejects the attempts to transfer Arab differences to the African sphere.

Dr Butrus Ghali, head of the Egyptian delegation, said that the attempts of the Arab states to carry Arab differences to the African arena constitute a violation of the Arab-African constitution. He added that Egypt rejects the attempts to transfer Arab differences to the African sphere.

AFP Report

AB241911 Paris AFP in English 1827 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Geoffrey Varley report]

[Text] Nairobi, 24 June (AFP)--The 18th summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) opened here today in the absence of three of its stars--King Hassan II of Morocco, Libyan leader Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi and President Shehu Shagri of Nigeria--but to a deafening ovation for Kenyan president and incoming OAU Chairman Daniel arap Moi. Twenty-eight heads of state and two heads of government were participating out of a total membership of 50.

Mr Moi made a plea for an economically strong Africa and said that more attention should be paid to the bread-and-butter problems of the continent. He called for unity. Unity is strength and it cannot be said that Africa is strong. He said Africa's scarce resources should not be wasted in frontier disputes, and added that food production per inhabitant had regularly dropped over the past 15 years, concluding; the outlook for the year ahead looks even more depressing.

Handing over to Mr Moi as OAU chairman, President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone condemned the Libyan military intervention in Chad, saying: It does not help Africa or the noble people of Chad when states do not refrain from interference and intervention in the internal affairs of Chad.

In an impassioned speech, made on behalf of the African liberation movements, Namibian nationalist leader Sam Nujoma attacked the new U.S. administration for entering an unholy alliance with South Africa, sabotaging the United Nations peace initiative on Namibia and creating the threat of a world conflict which would begin in southern Africa.

The conference was also addressed by, among others, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi, U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo.

As the summit opened in the conference hall packed with 3,000 people, King Hassan said in Rabat that he would not yield a grain of sand of the Western Sahara--the issue at the top of the agenda at the summit here--though he added he would make proposals in Nairobi in line with international law and the African ethic.

Spokesmen for the Polisario guerilla group fighting for Western Sahara's independence said today that the king was playing for time.

Although he does not plan to attend, the policies of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi have dominated the conference up to now, in one way or another. It had been hoped that President Shagari, leader of the most powerful and richest black African state, would have provided a counterweight to Tripoli, but the Nigerian leader yesterday unexpectedly cancelled his trip, accusing the OAU Secretariat of inaction over Nigeria's border dispute with Cameroon.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi came under strong attack today in the pro-government Nairobi daily THE STANDARD which said the conference was bogged down in non-African issues, sponsored and financed by Libya. The newspaper then went on to complain of the attention being given to the Middle East and the Palestinian problem at the OAU, which it said were non-African problems.

The foreign ministers meeting that preceded the summit spent many hours debating an anti-Camp-David resolution sponsored by 24 out of the 50 members, but after meeting for most of the night and again today, they had still not reached accord.

Today the Libyan embassy produced a pamphlet entitled a vicious imperialist campaign against Libya undertaken by a host newspaper of a host country. Egypt and a number of other countries have campaigned against Tripoli as the 1982 venue for the OAU summit and the pamphlet accused THE STANDARD of jumping on the bandwagon.

Moi Opening Speech

EA241654 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1318 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Speech by Kenyan President Danial arap Moi opening the OAU summit proceedings at Kenyatta Conference Center, Nairobi--live]

[Text] Your Excellencies, Presidents and heads of government in Africa; Secretary General of the United Nations; representatives of liberation movements; distinguished guests; ladies and gentlemen: It is for me a great personal privilege and pleasure to welcome all accredited delegates and official dignitaries now assembled in Nairobi to attend a most important meeting of an institution now globally recognized and respected which we ourselves created, the OAU.

At the same time, on behalf of the government and people of the Republic of Kenya, I should affirm to you all a formal welcome to our country. [applause] It will be an honor for us to act as a host nation throughout the coming period and to serve the OAU to the best of our ability through the provision of all appropriate facilities.

I am happy indeed that so many heads of state and heads of government have been able to be present on this occasion. In a number of instances, no doubt, this may have involved some juggling with other domestic or international commitments, but in the outcome the representative strength of this gathering must be seen as reflecting the vitality and the promise which we associate with OAU as the consensus of human aspirations and political aims within this continent.

In the context of free and open hospitality which many of you know to be characteristic of Kenya, I wish you a most enjoyable stay in this republic [applause] and then in the arena of purpose it is my prayer that our deliberations will ensure that this conferrence is regarded as a milestone on the long road that we have all been traveling in Africa towards peace and human dignity and social justice.

This is not a moment for any long and detailed submission of philosophy or of practical ideas, but I would suggest as part of this pervading spirit of an initial welcome that responsibility which must be shouldered over coming days will be truly profound.

I am sure that we all appreciate that this is not a time when Africa can afford to indulge in half measures or in political ambiguities and it is certainly my own conviction that we must be resolute in demanding that the outcome and the impact of this assembly should encompass an entirely new vista of hope for the nations and peoples of Africa.

Finally, and speaking on behalf of all Kenyans, let me say again that our gladness in having you all with us here is very real. We regard this to be an [word indistinct] of historic significance. We also feel truly privileged that we have the opportunity to be of service to the distinguished leaders of our continent. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.[applause]

Nujoma Speech

EA242224 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1336 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Speech by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma at the OAU summit--live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, Your Excellencies, distinguished ministers, Mr Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr Secretary General of the OAU, comrades and friends, ladies and gentlemen: I wish to, at the outset, on behalf of the national liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia, as well as in the name of millions who are fighting to end colonial bondage and exploitation in other parts of the world, extend our sincere congratulations and best wishes to Your Excellency for the inspiring opening address.

We, as leaders of the national movements and the oppressed masses whose aspirations and interests we represent here, all firmly believe in Your Excellency's steadfast commitment towards the cause of total liberation and the national independence in southern Africa and the promotion of human rights, political liberty and social justice throughout the world, including, in particular, the Western Hemisphere where the people of African [as heard] earnestly are waging a long and bitter struggle for liberation, human dignity and equality.

We are also fully aware of Kenya's heritage of patriotic national resistance against British colonialism and political repression. This glorious legacy which was inspired and spearheaded by one of Africa's most courageous sons and eminent leaders, the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, the founder [applause] of this nation and its beloved first president, is well known and admired by all of us.

It gives us, therefore, great pleasure to be back in Kenya and to be accorded the opportunity to participate in this summit which is being held under a conspicuosly congenial atmosphere of fraternity and solidarity.[applause] The outpourings of hospitality and good will of Your Excellency, the president of the Republic of Kenya, the government and the people of this great country, have been generous and touching. We are most grateful to you, sir, and the citizens of this land of harambee for the warm welcome and assistance extended to our delegation since our arrival in this beautiful city of Nairobi. [applause]

Mr Chairman, it is quite clear that the African leaders realize the complexity of the problems facing the continent and are prepared to tackle them collectively on a continental or regional basis. The record attendance of this meeting underscores this fact.

Mr Chairman, the 18th summit of heads of state and government of the OAU is taking place at a time when the forces of imperialism, racism, darkness and hate are joining hands to turn the clock back on the successes and advances registered so far by the patriots and combatants of Namibia and South Africa in their determined struggle for liberation.

It is a time when we are witnessing an emerging unholy alliance between Washington and Pretoria. The Reagan administration has revived the cold war, militarism and polemics and has embraced the terrorist, fascist state, apartheid South Africa, as a traditional friend and a reliable ally.

There are no baseless allegations or speculations based on rumors. Brothers, we are making these charges on the basis of the declared position of the top leaders from Reagan himself on down, which [words indistinct] has again repeated loud and clear for all to hear.

Today, various elements of this unholy alliance have become much clearer thanks to the leaking of certain documents that have now reached public attention. [Word indistinct] these documents, which are not action papers but actually records of meetings between the Boers and the top officials of Reagan's administration as well as the (?groundwork) for meetings between the representatives of the two countries.

Nobody has so far questioned the authenticity of the documents nor denied the expanding dealings that have occurred between the two countries during the short period of 5 months or so since Reagan took over. In our considered view this is a very dangerous development which if not confronted right away in a concerted and a serious manner may engulf the entire continent of Africa in an East-West conflict which with ghastly consequences for the whole world.[sentence as heard]

Occupied Namibia has fallen into a misfortune of being used as the pawn in the resurgence of an orchestrated anticommunist and antiterrorist (?strategy as a way) to seek to create a pretext for the continuous illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia and the plundering of the strategic metals, critical materials and other natural resources of Namibia by the monstrous transnationals of racist South Africa and the major NATO powers. In other words, the oppressed people of Namibia must be sacrificed on the altar of imperialism and capitalism in order to make our country safe for foreign investment and huge profits.

The basic position, in a nutshell, is that the U.S. Government has decided to get apartheid South Africa out of the present international isolation; that is, to end its so-called (?delicate) status. To achieve this objective the United States is determined to use its might and ganster tactics of threats, intimidation and blackmail against SWAPO and the OAU members states, as well as the United Nations. The documents bear this out.

Furthermore, it is stated that the Botha regime will under no circumstances accept the SWAPO victory in Namibia even in the basis of free, fair and democratic elections. Similarly, we are informed that the question of one man one vote for South Africa is out and will never happen according to the ruling racist Mafia.

The United States is a superpower. It has all the might in the world to impose its will on others. SWAPO is a liberation movement of the oppressed people of Namibia struggling to end colonial oppression and tyranny in Namibia. We have always hoped that the United States would join the rest of the progressive mankind to assist us towards this noble objective. Instead, the successive governments of Washington have in their selfish pursuit of world domination and raw materials aligned themselves with the oppressors and murders in our country.

Namibia patriots would have liked to see the Reagan administration associate itself properly with the current efforts of the United Nations to hasten Namibia's independence in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 435.

The United States is a member of the United Nations and a permanent member of the Security Council and therefore cherish together with the other permanent members especially the responsibility to uphold the rule of law in the world and carry out its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations.

Regrettably, however, the new administration in Washington has embraced a terrorist state of international outlaws and is busy hatching up diabolical schemes to delay Namibia's liberation. Again, we are only a people's movement and the oppressed masses we represent cannot declare a war against the United States. But let nobody doubt our complete resolve and determination to resist any threat, intimidation or hostility from whatever quarter against us. [applause] It is our patriotic duty and historic responsibility to say loud and (?combat) with the distorted [word indistinct] of the Boers as regards the conflict in southern Africa.

But, the Boers, they too, are supposedly concerned that--and I quote--Namibia not be turned over to the Soviets and their allies. A Russian threat in Windhoek is as unacceptable to us as it is to you--Unquote. Here we go again. And this outrageous idea of falsifying the objective of our struggle which involves supreme sacrifices on the part of our people is once again quoted into the context of the East-West conflict. Americans have assured the Boers that--and I quote--a carefully conceived and implemented Nambia settlement will help to foreclose opportunities for growth of the Soviet influence in southern Africa and can in the course of such a settlement contribute to the leverage we need to produce a withdrawal of Soviet troops and military forces from Angola--unquote. What is this, Mr Chairman, carefully conceived secret plan?

Which are these plans and they are aiming to do what? To our minds, this is the very same idea that the Boers have to destroy the letter and the spirit of Resolution 435, to put immense obstacles in the way of the SWAPO's seizure of power by a democratic process and to promote neocolonialism in Namibia.

The insistence by the Reagan people on the SWAPO's constitutional arrangement or guarantee is part and parcel of this imperialist and racist conspiracy. Most importantly and indeed seriously, this conspiracy involves the intensified efforts between the two countries to resume collaboration and cooperation in military, and more serious still, including resumption of supplies of enriched uranium from the United States to the fascist apartheid republic.

We are also aware not only of the plan to reopen the Simonstown Naval Base to NATO vessels but also of acceptance of racist South Africa within a global framework of NATO security as it (?affects) its network as well as (?within) the evolving regional South Atlantic Treaty Organization, SATO, consisting of certain Latin American rascist military dictatorships, the United States and the Pretoria racist junta.

There is another dimension connected with the unholy alliance and that relates to the Angolan puppet traitor, Jonas Savimbi, whom the Boers, having supported him so far, are saying they will not abandon him. In this connection, once again we see the close collaboration between Washington and Pretoria at the very same time that the apartheid regime is stepping up its colonial occupation army at whose mercy Savimbi carries out his subversive activities from inside Namibia against Angola.

The Reagan administration is practically trying to get the Clark amendment repealed in order to provide overt or covert military and technical assistance to the UNITA bandits as agents of imperialism and racism being used for aggression and destabilization in and around Angola.

Right at this very moment there are moves in the U.S. Congress to abrogate this law which prohibits that aggression and hostility against an independent and sovereign state, a member of the OAU and the United Nations.

Mr Chairman, on top of all that I have said so far about the Reagan administration in relation to Namibia, there are still other plots aimed at restricting the independence and sovereignty of Namibia under a SWAPO government, for example: that Namibia must be neutral state whose foreign policy will be circumscribed through importing former arrangements that the Walvis Bay should be a free port serving international monopoly capitalists and as a base of integration and sabotage against independent Namibia and its neighbors by the Boers and their trading partners; that a permanent demilitarized zone should be established along Namibia's northern frontier; that Namibia should have a multi-party political system; and that it should have a capitalist economy. Where in the world have a people been subjected to this type of cruel and unusual manipulation and intimidation long before they have even achieved freedom and independence.

Is it not the sovereign right of an independent state of Namibia to adopt policies and make decisions in the best interests of its citizens and according to its constitution and the laws of the land? Namibian people certainly do not need the Boers, who know absolutely nothing about democracy based on majority rule or international relations based on mutual respect and fair play, nor, for that matter, the Western capitalist exploiters should dictate to them the future destiny of their people and country. We certainly strongly reject and vehemently denounce this sinister intention and [word indistinct] schemes and appeal to the OAU and the wider world community to do likewise.

Mr Chairman, I have so far concentrated on the fate of Namibia. But what I have described and analyzed in respect to Namibia equally holds true for South Africa, where the emerging infamous unholy alliance also portends evil and intensifies victimization of the black population of that country. Friendship and close cooperation between Washington and Pretoria means business as usual. In that case the Reagan administration has decided to oppose the aspirations of the indigenous majority in South Africa. It is an act of hostility and insensitivity, but the patriots and all the opponents of apartheid and minority settler domination will intensify the war of national resistance as they have been doing for generations and are doing even more so in the recent times. The oppressed masses in South Africa have already begun to tackle the very (?bastion) of reaction and state terrorism on the continent with [word indistinct] vigor and determination. The guerrilla forces of the national liberation movements of South Africa have been carrying out (?daring) military action and sabotage against major industrial and strategic facilities deep inside the fascist state. Meanwhile, the regime is entering a economic and political crisis and the strikes are snowballing all over the country and the students' community, organizations, church bodies and various other anti-apartheid campaigns are rising against repression and exploitation.

Mr Chairman, it is quite clear that the problems in Namibia and South Africa will remain difficult and that the racists will continue to be intransigent and defiant. But it is equally clear, if not clearer, that the days of the regime of terror are numbered. We in Namibia and south [as heard] are certain not only about the fact that the struggle will continue but that, given the successes that we continue to achieve, Africa and the world as a whole are bound in the foreseeable future to celebrate new victories in Namibia and eventually in South Africa. [applause]

However, in order for these objectives to be speedily and fully realized it is absolutely imperative that concrete material and financial [as heard] should be continued and increased to the frontline states in order to enable them to continue effectively support [as heard] and assistance the combatants of South Africa and Namibia. In this context, the Boer aggressors and their apologists should be reminded to desist from launching military attacks and acts of destabilization against these states, for the freedom fighters of South Africa and Namibia are now waging struggles on order of the frontline states but are doing so in reaction to colonialism, apartheid, oppression and exploitation inside their own countries.

Mr Chairman, Your Excellencies, I wish to lodge a solemn appeal to this august assembly to issue a strong, clear and categorical statement, preferably in a form of a resolution of heads of state and government of the OAU, directed to the administration to let them know about Africa's total and uncompromising stand on the question of Namibia and to denounce and reject all maneuvers and attempts to usurp UN responsibility over Namibia as well as to destroy Security Council Resolution 435, which is the only basis for a negotiated settlement for Namibia.

On this point we fully endorse the edition comment in NATION, the newspaper of Kenya, of Sunday 21 June 1981, which says, and I quote: What the Reagan administration has said in (?effect) is that the Namibia conflict must be settled on terms acceptable to South Africa, which everyone ought to know by now is that the reins of power should be turned over to the so-called Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. This is unacceptable to Africans since they are more aware than anyone else that had it not been for SWAPO and the United Nations, South Africa would not even be entertaining talks about independence for Namibia. In a very short time the Reagan administration has sabotaged what was a very solid foundation for a Namibian settlement--at the dictation of Pretoria, it seems. Unquote.

Mr Chairman, before concluding, I would like to join the loud chorus of the world public opinion in strongly condemning Zionist Israel for its recent act of aggression against Iraq, resulting in the destruction of the nuclear installation there, which was intended for peaceful use. Zionist Israel has arrogated to herself the right to attack and aggress anywhere and everywhere throughout the Middle East. It is exactly what the Boers have declared they will do at any time, without warning, anywhere in Africa south of the Equator. The Pretoria-Tel Aviv axis has now found a reliable friend in Washington, who encourages them in their savage acts of terror and violence.

Mr Chairman, we are pleased to see the UN secretary general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, in our midst as he has always done in the past. I would personally like thank [as heard] him most sincerely for his tireless efforts in promoting Namibia's independence on the basis of Resolution 435 [applause] which we insist must be implemented without any further delay, qualification, delusion or prevarication.

I wish to reassure his excellency of SWAPO's readiness to proceed promptly with the signing of a cease-fire once the Pretoria regime also agrees to do the same in order to pave the way for an early implementation. To this end, SWAPO will continue to cooperate and to consult with the United Nations. Similarly, we will continue to support the UN council for Namibia and cooperate with its work until Namibia's complete independence is achieved.

In conclusion, we wish to extend our militant hand of solidarity to the people of Palestine under the leadership of PLO and the people of Western Sahara led by Polisario Front [applause] and urge them to intensify their legitimate struggle for self-determination and national independence.

Until the final victory, we too shall continue to intensify the armed struggle against the racist Pretoria regime to end its illegal occupation and colonial oppression in Namibia and abandon apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa. Thank you very much, Mr Chairman.

Waldheim Speech

EA242053 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1410 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Speech by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim at the OAU summit--live]

[Excerpts] East-West relations have suffered a serious setback. The arms race, which is both a consequence and a cause of the prevailing distrust between nations, is accelerating relentlessly and the North-South dialogue, to which so much hope is attached, has become stagnant. Although these strains in international affairs are of great concern, I do not see them as irreversable. They call for courage, political will and statesmanship of the highest order. They are a challenge which must be met urgently and resolutely by the UN and, of course, by the international community as a whole.

Turning now to this continent and its problems, Mr Chairman, I am sure that the distinguished participants in this assembly will agree with me that there is no ground for complacency but much for concern. To give an outstanding example, conflicts and civil strife have created refugee situations of unprecedented proportions in several parts of Africa. While in 1970 there were 750,000 refugees in Africa, there are now more than 5 million. Whatever the reasons that caused them to flee, whether persecution, social upheaval, war or famine, their number and condition are a burden on the conscience of international community.

Following the initiative taken by this assembly last year in Sierra Leone and the supporting decision of the UN, I convened an international conference in Geneva in April to focus attention on the plight of the refugees and to mobilize international assistance for its relief. Thanks to a highly encouraging response, the immediate objectives of the conference were accomplished. With pledge contributions totaling 560 million dollars, provision was made for meeting the urgent needs of refugees in Africa. This was a worthy effort in which the OAU, with a moving appeal by you, President Siaka Stevens, at the opening conference, played a most important role. I also wish to pay tribute to the high commissioner for refugees for his important contribution in this regard.

The problem of African refugees, of course, has not ended with that conference. Their condition and needs must be kept under continuing review. We must persevere in mobilizing international opinion in support of a sustained effort to cope with the problem in all its dimensions. We must build on the solid foundation created by the important conference held in Arusha and in Geneva. It is also imperative for us to deal with the root causes of the refugee situation. To a significant degree, it involves the question of guaranteeing basic human rights.

The pernicious policy of apartheid is of course foremost among these concerned. When I addressed this assembly last year, I had expressed the hope that the favorable climate created by the independence of Zimbabwe would be followed by positive developments in regard to two vital issues concerning southern Africa, namely, apartheid and Namibia. This assembly, I am sure, will recognize that if this hope is yet unrealized, it has not been for lack of effort on the part of the UN. It is evident that as long as the policy of apartheid continues, it will impede efforts to create harmonious relations in that troubled region of Africa. Numerous attempts have been made by the UN to bring about a change in South Africa's racial policy. The failure of these attempts has caused much disappointment and has led to increasing demands for firmer measures to bring about an end to this intolerable situation. Besides the gross violation of human rights which this policy involves, it has a destabilizing effect on the region as a whole. However great the difficulties, ladies and gentlemen, we must persevere in our efforts to resolve this fundamental and tragic problem.

The situation in southern Africa is aggravated by the continuing stalemate over Namibia--and we just heard the statement of President Nujoma (?on) the situation in Namibia and (?threat) to the peace and security of the region.

In my concern to break the impasse, I have taken a series of initiatives culminating in the Geneva meeting last January. Regrettably, South Africa stated at that meeting that it was not yet prepared to sign a cease-fire agreement and to proceed with the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435. A great opportunity, ladies and gentlemen, was thus missed for bringing this longstanding problem with early and satisfactory conclusion.

I fully understand the strong feelings and concern of this assembly over the present impasse in the negotiating process, and I was also moved by the statement made by Mr Nujoma a moment ago. However, we should on no account allow this setback to weaken our determination and I wish to assure you of my continued cooperation in our united endeavors to find an early solution to this burning problem. I should like to restate here, as I have done in the past, my view that Resolution 435 must remain the basis for attainment of Namibia's independence. [applause] On every possible occasion, I have made this clear in my discussions with those leaders, particularly in the capitals I have visited in recent months, and I assure you that I shall continue to do so.

To achieve a just and lasting solution of the problems of southern Africa, it is necessary that the entire international community cooperate. Of course, there are other problems which can best be solved by African leaders themselves. It is most distressing to see conflicts between African states and the tragic consequences which inevitably result, (?such as) the unresolved problem of the Horn of Africa which has led to so much concern to all of us. It is gratifying,however, that the situation has been contained and that there are now new signs of the willingness of the parties concerned to resolve their differences peacefully, and I am quite sure that this great organization, the OAU, will be able to find a solution for this urgent problem.

Another important question for which an early solution must be found is that of the Western Sahara. The situation is fraught with danger and every effort must be made, in my opinion, to resolve it in keeping with the principles of the Charter of the UN and your own charter. In this respect, the General Assembly has made clear its position and has reaffirmed the right of the people of the territory to self-determination [applause].

No one, Mr Chairman, can doubt the sincere efforts made by African leaders to resolve these problems. Quite rightly, the OAU has endeavored to find solutions within the African framework. It is encouraging that the states concerned recognize the advantage of using the machinery of mediation and conciliation provided by the charter of your organization. I can assure you that the UN stands ready to offer its assistance, should this be necessary, to complement your efforts.

Mr Chairman, outside Africa, but causing deep concern to the African States--indeed to the entire international community--we witness the situation in the Middle East with its explosive potential of conflicts endangering world peace. Regrettably we have seen very little progress towards a comprehensive settlement of the problem. On the contrary, there has been a heightening of tension in the area in the past few weeks, first between Israel and Syria, and more recently in the Israeli attack on the nuclear facility in Iraq, an aciton which has been unanimously condemned by the Security Council of the UN.

Both of these developments, as well as the most tragic situation in Lebanon, serve to underline the necessity of a renewed and serious attempt to open up the negotiating process on outstanding problems in the Middle East (?lest one or other) violent incident leads to escalaion into a major conflict in the region.

All the governments and parties concerned must recognize the grave danger of the present unsettled situation and be prepared to embark on the hard path of neogtiation before it is too late. The UN will certainly not fail to play its part in this problem.

Mr Chairman, the grave political problems which confront us at present and which I have just mentioned not only endanger peace, they also divert our attention from what are literally life and death issues for millions of people, especially in the Third World. The more we allow our energies to be dissipated in political conflicts, the less chance we have to make progress on these issues.

I referred a while ago to the current arms race. Repeated calls by the UN and other bodies have had little effect. In addition to the dangers to peace posed by the arms race, the squandering of enormous resources on armaments seriously retards the international efforts for development. We should never forget this. It is not only the intensification of the arms race among the great powers but [words indistinct] almost every part of the world, including this continent, that must make it a matter of urgent concern for this assembly too.

It is most unfortunate that while expenditure on arms continues to increase in this continent as elsewhere, Africa is in danger of losing the battle against hunger. The dimension of the food problem in Africa can be measured by the fact that [figure indistinct] in the continent face a huge food shortage.

Mr Chairman, distinguished heads of state, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen; meetings such as this face an awesome choice. At every turn, time is short and the necessary actions by the international community have been too long postponed, whether it is the political, economic or social fields or developments. Our responsibility to present and future generations demand that we act with all our energy and determination. This is indeed our challenge--a challenge not only for Africa, but for all mankind. I thank you very much. [applause]

EGYPT'S GHALI ADDRESSES OAU MINISTERIAL COUNCIL

NC241552 Cairo MENA in English 1450 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, 24 Jun (MENA)--The ministerial council of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) today discussed a draft resolution on the Arab-African cooperation in reply to attempts of the Arab rejectionist states and the African countries supporting them to expel Egypt from the Arab-African cooperation and bodies supervising it.

Dr Butrus Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs and the head of Egypt's delegation, addressed the council bringing to light views of the Arab rejectionist states vis-a-vis the Arab-African cooperation. He pointed out that these countries had raised obstacles before this cooperation and transmitted Arab differences to the African field.

Addressing the ministerial council, delegate of Angola said that Egypt should yield its membership on the 12-member African committee which is considered as a part of the 24-member committee for the Arab-African cooperation.

In reply, Dr Ghali asserted that Egypt is the only African country which had adopted and had been working for the idea of Arab-African cooperation, referring to the fact that the first African summit conference was held in Egypt in 1977.

He went on saying that Egypt is of the opinion that the Arab-African cooperation should be promoted and activated, adding that Egypt is ready to withdraw from the 12-member committee should its existence be an obstacle before the Arab-African cooperation, adding that that should be requested by Africa and that it should be prepared to bear the consequences.

He pointed out that Egypt's presence in the committee is not the obstacle but the real problem is that the Arabs want to transform the Arab-African solidarity and the Organization of African Unity into another Arab League. He added that the Arabs are attempting to impose Arab issues on the Organization of African Unity.

Dr Ghali told the ministerial council of the Organization of African Unity that the rejectionist Arabs are neither interested in the Arab-African cooperation nor in any other use but they are only interested in attacking Egypt, a matter which in turn impedes Arab-African cooperation.

Ghali added that the rejectionists and states are exploiting the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian rights to raise problems and differences for the interest of their own goals and hinder Arab-African cooperation.

In reply to Angola's request, Ghali said that Egypt is ready to withdraw from the 12-member committee should this promote Arab-African cooperation.

Dr Ghali's speech at the ministerial council received welcome of many African states who pointed out that they did not want the Arab League to interfere in the internal affairs of the African states.

Delegates said that expelling one of the countries from the committee is considered as a serious precedent to be taken against the Organization of African Unity.

Libya's delegate said that they did not want any country to be expelled from the committee but they want to give a chance for other countries. Other delegates said that neither Libya nor any country is entitled to expel any country from the 12-member committee.

At the close of the debate, a resolution calling for the revival of Arab-African solidarity was adopted.

EGYPT'S MUBARAK MEETS WITH AFRICAN LEADERS

NC241322 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1040 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 24 Jun (MENA)--Vice President Husni Mubarak today started his contacts with heads of the African states taking part in the African summit conference. Mubarak visited with Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri at his suite. The visit lasted 30 minutes, after which Mubarak said that there was an identity of views in various fields and that the discussion dealt with relations between Sudan and Egypt.

Mubarak then visited Ugandan President Milton Obote at his wing in the Intercontinental Hotel, where heads of the delegations attending the African summit conference are staying.

Husni Mubarak later said that cooperation dominates Egyptian-Ugandan relations in various fields and that their discussion dealt with the fields of cooperation between the two countries.

Vice President Mubarak later visited Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure, with whom he discussed Egyptian-Guinea relations. Mubarak said: The Guinea president is a friend of President as-Sadat and during the meeting I conveyed to the Guinea president an invitation to visit Egypt.

MOROCCO

KING'S ADDRESS TO NATION ON COMING NAIROBI TRIP

LD241526 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1317 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Address to the nation by Morocco's King Hassan II--live]

[Excerpts] Thanks be to God, and prayers and peace be on our master the prophet of God, his family and companions. Dear people: As usual I address you each time we decide to take an important step or undertake a project of extreme importance to your present state and to your future. Here we are today addressing you in order to tell you, or rather to confirm to you what you already know, that we shall be leaving Morocco today, God willing and with the protection of God, for Nairobi, the capital of Kenya.

All of you know, dear people, that the problem of the Sahara has been at our neck, on our shoulders since the usurper deprived us of it. The problem of the Sahara was not born today or yesterday. It was the major preoccupation of our late ancestors who ruled on the throne of this country, and especially our father Mohamed V, may he rest in peace.

When we decided to undertake the green march and recovered the Sahara, we found on our way theses and myths which, regrettably, have found echoes in international arenas, particularly at the OAU. We were then faced with several options: either to surrender, to stand up together in steadfastness, or to tergiversate. Together, you and I decided to stand up like one, in steadfastness, openly and clearly. So we mobilized our human and material resources, created military units and marched to the Sahara, defending our land and our dignity.

Now, thanks be to God that our Royal Armed Forces have secured victory, now that we have achieved adequate control of the military situation we deem it fit, opportune and reasonable--the kind of reason that has good short-term and long-term consequences--we deem it fit to go to Nairobi in order to talk to the heads of African states and to give them a new file containing what is likely to please the African thinking and to meet with the satisfaction and acceptance of all Africans, or most of them.

If, God willing, we succeed in convincing all and establishing the right, we will end this problem once and for all and relieve ourselves and future generations of it. We will also be pursuing the free role which Morocco always plays and wishes to continue to play, be it in the African, Arab, Islamic or international arenas.

Dear people, all of you are aware that every head of a state has two weights: His personal weight which stems from his own personality, his own experience and his ability to analyze and solve problems and overcome difficulties and the weight stemming from the respect enjoyed by the people the head of state represents and serves. Thank God, we have always had reason to be proud whenever we have gone abroad and performed our task of acting as the best ambassador for you. We have always felt proud that we have a state and people who know their rights and the limits of their freedom and how to act, both internally and externally, in the face of events.

Unfortunately, when we arrive in Nairobi we will undoubtedly meet with reverberations from the events of Casablanca--reverberations that have been distorted by some papers and added to by some quarters which do not wish us any good and which do not want the king of Morocco to appear in Nairobi among his brothers and before his adversaries in a manner befitting Morocco and the advocate of Morocco.

We are not about to, nor do we want to, go back to the causes or to interpretations. It suffices to say to you, my dear people, that the freedoms which we have all endorsed and which you are worthy of exercising demand from everyone that they learn the national virtue. For more than 25 years we have been learning the school of nationalism and national virtue.

Will these years in which we have all--both governors and governed--learned the freedoms and the exercise of freedoms be wasted? I wonder. Will all our hopes be dashed just because some have chosen to put the force of the street, violence and looting above dialogue, peace, coexistence and law? No. Personally, I still have faith in you, my dear people. I still believe that the law is you, the police are you, the army is you, it is you who are at the helm of affairs and it is you, the wise, reasonable and law-abiding Moroccan people, who see that the law is implemented. Almighty God says: Dissension is worse than slaughter. [words indistinct] we do not and will never allow this Morocco and this peaceful people to become the victim of a heretical minority which is [word indistinct] and criminal and has no respect for its sanctities or laws. It looks as though this group chose this particular time for its action.

However, I do not wish to elaborate on this matter for fear that I might utter words which do not befit a father who is firm but a king at the same time. My Moroccan people do not deserve to be linked with this type of people, who have no respect for life or property. Furthermore, the majority of losses and damage was caused to the weak working class. The vehicles that were set on fire in these populated quarters were the cars of those toiling workers who worked for 15 or 20 years to own a car, a house or a business place. All this was lost because some people failed to respect neighborly relations in the countryside and good citizenship in the cities. They have shown no respect, loyalty or vigilance. God knows if they have any loyalty toward any of their national causes.

Now, dear people, we will return once more to the question of the trip. We have already told you that when we were militarily in control of the situation we decided that it was essential for us to convince our brothers and colleagues, heads of the African countries, that the solution to be put to them would be the closest solution to the right solution--and, indeed, it is a unique solution.

God knows, and He is my witness, that ever since we began to think about formulating this solution over 1 month ago, we made it a point to be flexible and took into consideration international law and the African condition. We made legal and ideological efforts, whose extent only God Almighty knows, in order to get as close as possible to our brothers who have turned into our adversaries so that it would not be said that Morocco has become an obstacle in the way of the unity of the ranks in Africa and the dynamic policy which Africa should pursue.

Yet, despite all this flexibility and care, we have not squandered one particle of Saharan sand. The Sahara, my dear people, is dear to us all. Some of us sacrificed their blood for it; some sacrificed the safety of their bodies when they received wounds; some of us lost their children; some of us sacrificed their money. As for my own person, I have sacrificed--I do not want to say sacrificed--rather, I have given up for the Saharan cause a considerable part of my youth, my time, my health and my thought.

Thus, my dear people, with the blessing of God, I am going away fully reassured that Morocco will, as it has always done, create for me a (?calm) atmosphere which will allow me to show pride in the Moroccan people, Moroccan subjects and Moroccan compatriots. I pray to God to guide us onto the right path. Our Lord, give us mercy and furnish us with rectitude in our affairs. Peace be with you.

UGANDA

SUNA: LIBYAN DIPLOMATS UNDER HOUSE ARREST

JN241119 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Kampala, 24 Jun (SUNA)--An urgent report received by SUNA from Kampala indicates that the Ugandan security forces have put members of the Libyan diplomatic mission in Kampala under house arrest since yesterday. The SUNA correspondent in Kampala says that the Ugandan authorities have also placed armed guards at the residences of members of the Libyan diplomatic mission and totally cut off all their means of communication.

The Ugandan authorities have still not issued a statement on this matter.

AFP and AP have cited people arriving in Nairobi as saying that armed clashes have been taking place since last Sunday between armed government opponents and government forces. Arrivals in the Kenyan capital reported that people were killed and wounded in the clashes.

Guards' Denial

AB251044 Paris AFP in English 0908 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Kampala, 25 Jun (AFP)--A guard at the Libyan Embassy in Uganda today denied a news agency report that the Libyan diplomats had been put under house arrest. But the embassy, which normally is open every day, was closed this morning.

Only two guards, apparently Libyans, were inside. One opened the door halfway, without taking off the interior chain, and said, it's a lie when asked about the report yesterday from the SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY.

The guard said the Libyan charge d'affaires was not in Uganda and the other embassy officials were at Entebbe. Uganda's international airport is in that lakeside town, 20 miles (32 kms) from this capital.

Uganda's vice president and defense minister, Paulo Muwanga, recently visited Libya, but there are outstanding disputes between the two countries. For example, Libya has not returned the Boeing airliner Amin used to flee with his family.

CHAD

LIBYA AGREES 'IN PRINCIPLE' TO WITHDRAW TROOPS

AB241417 Paris AFP in French 1246 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 24 Jun (AFP)--The leader of the Libyan revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has agreed in principle to withdraw Libyan soldiers from Chad in accordance with a request by President Goukouni Oueddei, it was learned on Wednesday from sources close to the presidency of Chad's Transitional National Union Government (GUNT).

President Goukouni Oueddei's envoy and Chad's economy minister, Michel Ngangbet, is said to have gone to Sierra Leone before today's opening of the OAU summit to inform current OAU chairman, Mr Siaka Stevens, about this agreement, it was announced by the same sources. Circles close to the presidency have, however, refused to say whether the GUNT president will ask the OAU to pronounce itself on the withdrawal of the Libyan forces from Chad.

In its issue of this Wednesday morning, the Chadian news agency (ATP) condemned the Libyan news agency JANA's announcement of the repatriation of the Libyan forces from Chad. The ATP said that this is a maneuver of diversion decided upon on the occasion of the 18th OAU summit meeting and aimed at making people believe that the problem of Libya's presence in Chad no longer deserves to be discussed by the OAU since it has already been settled between Ndjamena and Tripoli.

The ATP, which deplored the GUNT's hesitation to make a public decision concerning the withdrawal of the Libyans, affirmed that the Libyan soldiers have not left Ndjamena, but have only withdrawn to the city's military base.

ZAIRE

DEPUTY PREMIER HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE IN BRUSSELS

PM241447 Brussels LE SOIR in French 14-15 Jun 81 p 3

[E. Ux. report]

[Text] Mr Bomboko Lokumba, Zaire's deputy prime commissioner of state (deputy premier) and state commissioner (minister) of foreign affairs, who is on a visit to Belgium, held a press conference Friday [12 June] attended by (the Zairian president's elder son), Mobuti Niwa, roving ambassador, and Kengo wa Dondo, Zaire's ambassador in Brussels.

The Zairian diplomatic chief answered several questions asked at random by the many journalists present.

With regard to the United States, which he visited recently, Mr Bomboko said that the new administration has not yet defined its policy toward Africa but seems to want to give particular assistance to countries traditionally friendly with the United States without, however, ruling out aid to the others.

Washington hopes that the Namibian problem can be resolved by means of a formula similar to the one put forward by the British for Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia), which could make it possible to safeguard the interests of some 180,000 whites, who constitute the minority in the country. Zaire, for its part, believes that it is no longer possible to hold discussions with Pretoria, whose presence in Namibia is illegal, and that the SWAPO is the only movement with which dialogue is possible. Washington did not conceal its unease concerning the situation in Chad, where Libya is playing a dangerous game. Mr Bomboko pointed out that Mungul Diaka has gone there twice with the aim, he said, of carrying out a destabilization maneuver in Zai e.

While in the United States Mr Bomboko met with IMF and World Bank leaders. He pointed to the delay in providing the expected aid to Zaire. This, he said, is due to the unfavorable situation and especially the fall in cobalt prices, which has forced Kinshasa to entirely revise its budget, because the budget deficit increased 500 million zaires to 800 million zaires.

Draconian measures were taken to avoid exceeding 500 million zaires and this, Mr Bomboko said, made it possible to reach complete agreement between Zaire and the IMF. President Mobutu forwarded his letter of intent, and the plan, which provides for $1.2 billion over 3 years, was accepted. The agreement on extended terms will be signed by the end of the month.

Mr Bomboko seems confident about France's attitude toward Zaire. He met with the cooperation minister in Paris. The new government will honor all the commitments made by the previous government with regard to Africa. He added that Zaire "does not need any military umbrella" and that there will be no "third Shaba."

"Even if you change politicians every week," Mr Bomboko said, "it will change nothing between Belgium and Zaire, which maintain interstate relations. Individuals pass but states remain."

During his stay in Brussels Mr Bomboko met with several Belgian ministers including the prime minister.

Relations between the countries are excellent, he said. The Belgian Government is committed to a certain degree of stringency, which is reflected in cooperation, although it has not affected at all the aspect of bilateral cooperation with Zaire. Zaire has therefore proposed that Belgian teachers be replaced by Zairian teachers and that the savings thus achieved be allocated to sending peace corps agricultural workers. Mr Bomboko described as "an anomaly" the fact that 65 percent of the cooperation budget is devoted to teaching and only 5 percent to agriculture....

Every time we come to Brussels, the minister continued, the question of the opposition is raised. But the Zairian Government always asks Belgium to clearly define the concept of a political refugee. With regard to former Premier Nguza Karl-I-Bond, Mr Bomboko simply said that he was amazed at the statements that Karl-I-Bond had begun making, particularly the announcement of his candidacy for the presidency of the republic.

Mr Bomboko also provided some explanations regarding the incident in which students of the national teachers' college in Kinshasa were injured. Some students demonstrated in protest against the difficulty of access to the canteens, which are inadequately equipped to house them all. Some students barricaded the Matadi road. The law and order services intervened. A lieutenant fired without warning and three students were wounded. The officer was arrested and will face a court martial.

As for the deputies for Kasai and other locations who were arrested, Mr Bomboko believes that they committed serious infringements of party rules but that they will one day rejoin the Zairian community.

GHANA

PARLIAMENTARIANS APPEAL FOR RESTRAINT IN NORTH

AB250935 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Members of Parliament from the northern and upper regions have appealed to all those involved in the Nanumbas-Konkombas conflict to exercise restraint and settle their dispute peacefully. This is because violence in any form has never solved human problems but worsened them. In a statement issued at Parliament House after a meeting, the MP's noted that it is only by peaceful means that a permanent solution can be found to whatever differences exist between them. They also urged the two factions to cooperate with the peace officers to restore law and order.

On their part, the peace officers should act with utmost fariness to all concerned, for, it is only by being fair that they will win the confidence of the two factions. The MP's have appointed a four-member factfinding committee to visit the area to find out the root cause of the conflict. The members will leave for Tamale tomorrow and will visit areas where fighting has taken place. The MP's appealed to all those involved in the conflict to present their cases to the committee and cooperate with it to find a solution to the problem.

LIBERIA

AUTHORITIES SEIZE SOVIET ELECTRONIC CARGO

AB241913 Paris AFP in English 1855 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Monrovia, June 24 (AFP)—The Liberian authorities have seized a shipment of electronic equipment being delivered to the Soviet Embassy here, the Liberian News Agency, LINA, reported today. The seizure followed an incident in Monrovia port on Friday when port officials found the crew of a Soviet freighter loading three crates into an embassy car after port securitymen had gone off duty.

The sailors later hoisted the crates back on board, but Liberian Security Chief Colonel Larry Borteh ordered the vessel to remain in harbor until it had been searched.

The ship was permitted to sail today after the Soviet charge d'affaires sent the Foreign Ministry a letter of apology for the attitude of the ships' crew, LINA said. It added that Colonel Borteh had advised the diplomatic personnel to refrain from entering the free port and other ports in the country to collect goods, and directed that Liberians should be employed to clear goods from the ports meant for the various embassies.

MALI

USSR DELEGATION DISCUSSES WATER PROSPECTING, GOLD

AB241618 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Mr (Mustenov) stayed in our country for a long time. Mr (Mustenov) is the deputy director of the Department of Cooperation with African and Latin American countries, the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations. During its stay the delegation paid a technical visit to Kanana and Selingue. It held several meetings chaired by Mr Alassane Konare, personal under secretary of the minister of industrial development and tourism. These meetings were on the exploitation of the gold beds of Kanana and the continuation of geological and mining research there. They were also on the prospecting and the exploitation of underground water. A program for the prospecting and the exploitation of underground water will be submitted to both governments.

The two parties expressed satisfaction with the progress made in the mining project in Kanana, and they agreed on the measures to be taken to accelerate the exploitation of the gold. Technical and financial measures were taken to strengthen the geological and mining research on the Kanana beds.

NIGERIA

LAGOS EXPLAINS SHAGARI DECISION ON OAU SUMMIT

AB250900 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Because of the generally acclaimed role Nigeria has been playing in African affairs, the decision of the president not to attend the current summit was not an easy one to make. It came after a long meeting and consultations which lasted into the early hours of the morning. For a nation to subject itself to that type of cold (?reflection and) interaction before taking a final stand on the issue is a manifestation of a great commitment. That is why the final result, which was unanimous, was a no-attendance verdict.

Naturally, it was a very sad decision to take, but Nigeria was left with no choice but to show in action her deep feeling of injustice from an organization she has sacrificed so much to [word indistinct] into reality and maturity. Nigeria rightly felt very hurt about the inaction of the OAU Secretariat over her conflict with Cameroon. Up to the eve of the opening of the summit, the organization still had enough time to effect necessary amendment because Nigeria had waited, unconvinced but nursing the hope that justice would be done. That justice never came, and despite all the preparations already made for the president's presence in Nairobi, the trip had to be painfully put off a few minutes before departure time. The country had to take the last resort, if at least to raise a voice of protest and demonstrate to Africa that she was not crying wolf on Cameroon's aggression.

When Cameroon launched an unprovoked attack on Nigeria's sea-borne military personnel, in which five Nigerian soldiers were killed, Nigeria quickly informed the OAU about the incident and invited her intervention in the situation. She did so not because she had not the capacity and strength to hit back, but largely because, apart from the two countries being members of the OAU, Nigerians regarded Cameroonians as members of the same family. She felt then that there must have been an overzealous, misguided directive which resulted in the firing which claimed the lives of five military personnel. Working on that premise, she requested a mere unreserved apology, adequate compensation of the families of the murdered soldiers, reparation and the punishment of those involved. It was in keeping with the OAU principle of settling conflicts through peaceful means, to which Nigeria had strictly adhered, that the organization was being requested to intervene to defuse a situation that has created an unhealthy atmosphere at her borders.

At the last ECOWAS summit in Freetown, Sierra Leone, President Shehu Shagari demonstrated his confidence and strong faith in the OAU when he resisted an attempt to get the community to mediate in the conflict with a commitment with Cameroon. It could now be said that although Nigeria still maintains her commitments to the OAU, some harm has been done to the confidence of the president in the organization's Secretariat. For the avoidance of doubt, it is significant to mention that Nigeria had repeatedly defended and promoted the principles of the organization. On the assumption of office, the first major assignment of President Shehu Shagari, was an OAU peace mission in Monrovia, Liberia. Its provision was part of the continuing effort to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the problems of Western Sahara.

The president, in keeping with Nigeria's commitment to the OAU, had taken part in meetings on the Horn of Africa, Chad and southern Africa. On one occasion, he had shuttled for 2 days to Ndjamena, carrying the OAU banner to the Chadian capital and insisting that only an arrangement agreed within the auspices of the OAU could bring permanent peace and a lasting solution to the Chadian situation.

In addition, within 2 years in office the president has visited at least 10 African countries, spreading the message of cooperation and understanding among member nations of the OAU. One wonders what other practical way there is to show love and commitment to the cause of the continent. Although we are not praising our role in African affairs, many African leaders have had occasion to shower us with high commendations. The latest was President Kountche of Niger after talks in Ilorin with President Shehu Shagari. Seen from this background, it is difficult to explain why the OAU failed to consider the Nigeria-Cameroon conflict as deserving enough to form part of the agenda for the current Nairobi summit. Perhaps the only way [words indistinct] action could be from the statement made in Ilorin by President Kountche in which he warned that Africans have many enemies, both within and outside the continent. Those enemies now seem to beat work against Nigeria's interest and those of the OAU. But Nigeria, and indeed all patriotic Africans, should rise against these enemies and destroy them from their foundations before they have a chance to achieve their dastardly ambitions of fragmentation and divide-and-rule machinations.

KADUNA DEPUTY GOVERNOR REFUSES GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

AB251532 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] The deputy governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Abbas Musa Rimi, says he will not assume the office of the governor of the state or perform the functions of the office until the court rules that the removal of Governor Balarabe Musa is in order. The deputy governor said at a news conference today that it was only the judiciary that had the constitutional powers to judge the case under such matters between the executive and the legislature. Alhaji Abbas stated that he and Alhaji Balarabe Musa had sworn to uphold and defend the Constitution of this country and will continue to do so by exercising their constitutional powers to implement the programs for which they were elected into office. Meanwhile he has written to the state commissioner of police asking him to ignore the letter written to him by the speaker of the state's assembly to the effect that all the privileges hitherto accorded Governor Balarabe Musa be withdrawn as a result of his removal from office. Alhaji Abbas said in the letter that Section 194 of the Constitution clearly stated that it was only from the governor that he could take lawful directions on such matters. Yesterday, the Kaduna State House of Assembly, after adopting the report of the committee which investigated allegations of gross misconduct made against Governor Balarabe Musa, voted in favor of his removal.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY APPROVES 125-NAIRA WAGE

AB231300 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The joint session of the National Assembly today approved the national minimum wage of 125 naira for workers. The session became necessary following a difference in the amount recommended by both the Senate and the House of Representatives. The house of representatives had approved 100 naira as minimum wage while the Senate suggested 125 naira.

TOGO

LOME DEPLORES KODJO'S ATTITUDE ON BORDER DISPUTE

AB251020 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] As we know, the 18th OAU summit opened in Nairobi, Kenya, yesterday. Following the publication of a communique recently by the Nigerian Foreign Affairs Ministry on the border dispute between Cameroon and Nigeria, President Shagari has decided not to attend the OAU summit conference in Nairobi to show his displeasure at the way the OAU General Secretariat has treated the border dispute between the two countries. In addition, the ministry specifically explained that the situation between Nigeria and Cameroon is so important for the peace and security of the continent that it should have been given urgent and serious attention by the General Secretariat of the OAU.

Faced with such a precarious situation, the Political Bureau of the Togolese People's Rally, met yesterday to analyze the political implications of such a communique.

The worry is that the current OAU secretary general is a Togolese citizen and that his candidacy for the post of the head of the pan-African organization was submitted and supported by Togo in the person of President Eyadema. It is also important to recall the important and effective role played by Nigeria in Mr Edem Kodjo's election as the head of the OAU General Secretariat. Under such circumstances, the Togolese party and government cannot but deplore the OAU secretary general's negative attitude of nonintervention in the border conflict between the two brotherly countries of Cameroon and Nigeria.